

being the Ma-Mo Tom lo. The same festival will be celebrated to-morrow night. We are informed that there are no less than 50,000 visitors from the villages of the colony and from the mainland now assembled in the city. The crowds in the streets are happy to say, have up to the present, at least, been particularly orderly and well-behaved.

The N.-O. D. News has received intelligence from the North to the effect that an alliance has been concluded between Great Britain, China, and Japan for the protection of Korea against Russia.

Still one more report about an alliance having been concluded between England, China, and Japan, comes from the North—the object, of course, being the protection of Korea against Russia. Shall we look now for another contradiction to this statement from London, and a confirmation of Sir Robert Hart's resignation as British Minister? Or shall we have merely to record the withdrawal of Sir Robert's unfortunate resignation, and the truth of the triple alliance?—In connection with Korean affairs, our Tientsin Correspondent mentions that Judge Denny was expected to succeed Herr von Mollendorff as Foreign Adviser to the Korean Government. If this be correct, Herr von Mollendorff's eclipse seems likely to last for some considerable period. Until, however, further light be thrown upon the reported resignation of Sir Robert Hart (who was British Minister to Korea as well as to China), it will be of no use to hazard any opinion.

General Count Kuroda has recently returned to Shanghai from a trip up the Yangtze as far as Ichang. His Excellency was accompanied by a numerous suite, many of whom were actively engaged in surveying the country, making maps, taking notes, and gathering a variety of information.

A bird has been discovered in South America which is born with four feet. Only one pair of feet, however, remain with it for any length of time, the other pair gradually changing into wings. The London Graphic vouches for the reality of the bird, which it says is found on the island of Marajo, at the mouth of the Amazon.

In H. B. M.'s Civil Summary Court at Shanghai on the 29th ultimo, Messrs. Seisson and Co. sued Jno. Geo. Thirkell, of the Celestial Empire office, to recover the sum of \$30 on an order endorsed by him for payment on account of Mr. Essex. His Honour decided that the endorsement made the defendant responsible for the amount, and defendant said he would pay without the facts of the case being gone into, but he wished plaintiffs to understand that no other orders of a similar kind would be endorsed by him.

The N.-O. D. News translates the following from the Peking Gazette:—The Governor-General and Governor at Foochow report the despatch by bill of exchange of the second instalment of certain subsidies for the capital which are a charge upon the revenues of Fukien. The Board of Revenue have charged the tea duties of Fukien for the present year with a contribution of Tls. 50,000 for the office of the Imperial Household. Tls. 200,000 for the Board of Revenue, and Tls. 50,000 per month for the maintenance of the Banner force, while the Tls. 50,000 on foreign opium are charged Tls. 50,000.

The Shanghai Courier of the 29th ultimo contains the following reference to the collision between the *Wuchang* and *Haeun*:—The *Wuchang* arrived this afternoon from the Pao. It appears that at the time of the collision she was moored to the bank taking in cargo, when the *Haeun* came down river and ran into her port quarter, making a hole some five feet deep, but fortunately raised damaging her steering gear. The force of the collision carried away all the wire ropes by which the *Wuchang* was moored to the bank. The two ships were locked together for more than 24 hours before they could be separated. The hole made in the *Wuchang* is peculiar in shape, not being more than an inch wide in its upper part, but she is fearfully torn away lower down. This is accounted for by the plates on the upper part of the bows of the *Haeun* giving way to the hard steel and heavy cross-beam of the *Wuchang*'s stern, but the stem of the *Haeun* curled the steel plates up as if they had been paper, and the *Haeun* went into dock at Taku, and the *Wuchang* will go into Boyd's dock, we believe, as soon as possible.

The two Japanese steamship companies have been on the point of amalgamation for some time back. In the competition the Mitsui Bishi is said to have lost over two hundred thousand dollars. The Japan Gazette translates the following from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* regarding the final agreement:—

The extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Kyodo Unyu Kaisha was held on Saturday, the 15th instant, according to notice, Mr. Morioka, president of the company, in the chair. The question submitted to the meeting was, whether the Kyodo should continue to be carried on as a separate company; or be dissolved and incorporated with a proposed new shipping company (in effect amalgamated with the Mitsui Bishi Company) in accordance with suggestions previously made to that effect by its president. The matter of amalgamation was discussed after considerable discussion a motion of amendment was put that the value of the property of the Mitsui Bishi Company should be given another assessment (the report is difficult to understand), was moved to be adopted to relieve the Kyodo from the necessity of amalgamation with the Mitsui Bishi Company. None of the amendments found favour, and eventually the original motion, that the Kyodo Unyu Kaisha should be dissolved and its property be incorporated with the proposed new company, was carried by 3,380 votes for and 1,270 against. The meeting further decided that the resolution should be made known to the authorities.

The Shanghai Courier of the 29th ultimo says:—

Mr. Patrick J. Hughes, H.B.M.'s Consul-General, goes home to-morrow via America on a well-earned leave of absence, with Mrs. Hughes, and it is needless to say that they will be very much missed. Mr. Hughes' long experience of China, excellent judgment, unflinching courtesy, and amiability of temper make him a very good representative of the British Government at Shanghai. We have not only a good friend, but a very much missed. Mr. Hughes' long experience of China, excellent judgment, unflinching courtesy, and amiability of temper make him a very good representative of the British Government at Shanghai. We have not only a good friend, but a very much missed.

The Straits Times of the 26th ultimo says:—One of the boldest attempts at robbery we have heard of for some time was made last night at the godown of Mr. S.S. Cohen, a Jew, carrying on the business of selling rice, grain, &c., in Raffles Place. Last night before leaving his office Mr. Cohen assured himself that all was safely locked and bolted up, and what was his surprise this morning on coming there at about 8.30 a.m. to find one of the shutters (which close over the iron bars in the window) open, which he knew could only be effected from the inside. He pulled the other shutter open and then having plucked up courage unlocked the door and walked in and set down at his desk. He found that about \$102 in copper had disappeared from his desk. As he was sitting there he was startled by seeing a Chinese coolie walking down between the racks towards the door. He made a feeble exclamation for having come in, but Mr. Cohen followed him up, laid hold of him and handed him over to the police. A regular hunt was instituted for the money and most of it was found hidden in sacks of crushed food, so far \$100 have been recovered. The coolie must have passed the night in the godown and no doubt his intention was if he got out safely, to return in the course of the day and purchase the sacks, he being wiser than Joseph's brethren and knowing well what they contained.

Notes from Korea.

Our advices from Korea throw a little more light upon the action of Herr von Mollendorff and its consequences, but do not tend to change the opinions we have already expressed upon the alleged attempted arrangement with Russia. The truth seems to be that Mr. Mollendorff, seeing that Korea was theoretically independent and had made treaties with other nations as an independent State, was desirous of making Korea independent of an accomplished fact, and of getting her neutrality guaranteed by the various Treaty Powers on a similar basis to that of Belgium. This end it was necessary to play off the pretensions of one power against those of another. When it became known that all Chinese and Japanese troops would be withdrawn, it became necessary to put the Korean army on an organized footing, but to adopt Western military methods; but from what country were the drill instructors to come? America is not a military power, there had been much talk of undue favouritism towards Germans, so that Great Britain and Russia alone remained. Owing to the Port Hamilton incident, Great Britain had apparently raised obstacles. Instead of arranging the occupation of Port Hamilton with Korea as an independent friendly power with whom Britain had a treaty, the occupation was arranged with Peking evidently upon the lines of the old dependency of China. When the occupation became known, Korea formally protested to Great Britain and the other Treaty Powers against the military occupation of an integral portion of the Korean Kingdom. This protest the Korean Foreign Office afterwards tried to withdraw upon the pretext of altering the wording of the despatch, instigated perhaps by the British Representative and the Chinese high authorities. The representatives of Germany, Japan, and Russia were not in accord with those of England and China in this matter; and as the presence of Herr von Mollendorff did not seem to meet with the approval of the Chinese and English diplomatic agents, things did not go smoothly. It was last year, when the progressive Koreans were assassinated by the cabal known as the Japanese Conspiracy, and the King judged that the Foreign Legations were favouring Japanese pretensions, that the Korean King sent a secret mission to Vladivostok asking for Russian protection. This was doubtless owing partly to the fact that China was then fully occupied with France, and partly because the Foreign Representatives had given no warning of the episode. When subsequently the question of Drill Instructors cropped up, the Americans tried hard to get engagements for some of their men; but here Herr Mollendorff stepped in with a suggestion that, as a set-off against Britain's action at Port Hamilton and as a sop to the Russian bear (who is a near and dangerous enemy whom it is well to keep in good humour), Russian drill instructors should be appointed. This is probably the whole story of Mr. Mollendorff's intrigue in regard to Russia, and it is probably defensible as a sound political move. No more than this was ever done for the De Speyer Treaty so much talked of. When De Speyer arrived, the British and American Representatives made common cause against him, and he had trouble in obtaining an interview with the King; he had brought no credentials, and the Korean Government

would have no Russian drill instructors. China talked very strongly against Russia, and altogether things looked very gloomy, and Spoyer left in a frame of mind which boded no good to Korea. It appears that the English and American Representatives advised the Korean King to relieve Mollendorff of all political responsibility by dismissing him from the Foreign Office, in the somewhat sanguine hope that this step would satisfy the late Russian, and that no more would be heard of Russian demands. This will probably prove to be a delusive hope before long. However, after much palaver, it was decided to appease China by dismissing Mollendorff and making him the scapegoat for the Russian demands. The King has also sent into exile the members of the secret mission whom he sent on his own responsibility to Vladivostok. So for the time Mr. Mollendorff is under a cloud, and at present can do little or nothing for Korean independence. It is believed by many that, were he not supported by Foreign Powers, he would do much good for Korea. He had set about in a right way the work of making Korea something more than a political expression; and he is said to have got a grip of the subjects involved in Korean progress which no one else has gained. Now, however, every one is fighting for his own hand, and the welfare of Korea is nearly lost sight of in the scramble. Drill instructors, mercantile contracts, mining concessions, the supply of guns and ammunition, &c., &c.: these things appear and re-appear in the general turmoil. And the chances are that the temporary eclipse of Mollendorff will increase this interesting struggle.

The Chinese are constructing an over-land telegraph line to China from Seoul, and as they have also formed a large military camp at Yen-tai, on the Shantung Promontory, the nearest point to Korea, it is clear that Chinese interests in Korea are to be maintained.

So far as industrial schemes are concerned—the new Mint and the Customs, for instance—Mr. Mollendorff's position remains unchanged. He has only been relieved from his duties in the Foreign Office. The German-Korean ex-Premier is still a Korean noble and a Korean official of the second rank; but he is at present under a cloud which coming events may any day dispel, when his power will probably be greater than ever.

Tientsin.

SIR ROBERT HART AND THE FOREIGN CUSTOMS.

Tientsin, Aug. 24.

It is said Sir Robert Hart, who has received his Commission from the Foreign Office, will take his post at H. M. Legation on Friday next, 28th inst. His successors are not named, but, probably, a settlement will be made to-day by the Yamen. For the Chinese post there are seven candidates: for the foreign Co-Inspector Generalship, Mr. James Hart, by last accounts, would seem likely to be the favoured candidate. Dr. Marik's name is no longer mentioned. It is to the interest of all concerned in trade with China that the Customs service should be maintained at its present high standard of excellence. One laxity is introduced; corruption will follow, and with corruption great abuses and ultimate loss of revenue. The service has also, as now constituted, an important political position; therefore it is to the common interest that the foreigners in high office should be men of standing as well as of ability to manage the various delicate and difficult affairs that continually come up for settlement.

REORGANISATION OF THE CHINESE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Viceroy-Li goes to Peking in three weeks. While there he will sit as one of a special council to consider the first steps to be taken for the reorganization of the armies and navies of China, about which many memorials have been invited from various high personages of the State. According to report it is intended to form a standing army, with uniform, arms, accoutrements, discipline, &c., of 500,000 to 700,000 men, to be increased in war time to double the number. The navy will be made into a good service. Four large ironclads were ordered last week; two to be built in England under the superintendence of the Construction Department of H. M. Navy, and two to be built in Germany under the superintendence of the German Admiralty.

The Viceroy Li has made a large contract for rifles and cartridges; his troops are now armed throughout with Mauser's, and there are ample reserves in store.

HERE MOLLENDORFF IS TO BE SUCCEEDED BY JUDGE DENNY.

Herr von Mollendorff will be replaced in Seoul, as adviser to the Korean Government, probably by Judge Denny, formerly Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai. Judge Denny is a man of the highest personal reputation; he is also practical, sagacious and prudent; so that he will be a good counsellor. His pay will be \$1000 a month, which is not too much for such a man. Some details are not yet arranged, but there is reason to believe he will accept the post offered to him.

Herr von Mollendorff is a lost or wasted force. He is a man of great ability, bold, quick, and full of resources, but unstable. Probably he will give plausible reasons for the action he took against China and Japan in favour of Russia last January. I am sorry he made such a grievous error. People in Japan make unfounded and foolish

imputations against Herr von Mollendorff, and allege reasons for his action. But all who know him are sure, he is not a man to be misled, or bought. Mistakes he may make, but his personal honour is beyond all questioning.

PANURGE.

SUPREME COURT.
IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before His Honour E. J. Aldred, Justice Judge.)
Thursday, Sept. 3.

Mr. Wilson, from the office of Messrs. Wotton and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Caldwell appeared for the defendant.

The cross-examination of Mr. Jurgens by Mr. Wilson was resumed this afternoon. He said he wrote to Mr. Schroeter on the 16th March, warning him not to deliver the guns to any one without his orders.

Mr. Wilson said that Mr. Schroeter swore he had received no letter from Mr. Jurgens to that effect.

Mr. Jurgens said he had a note from Mr. Schroeter acknowledging receipt of the letter.

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that Mr. Jurgens would hold them responsible for any loss he might sustain. He told Mr. Lemke that he was not a man who would take money at the moment, and as litigation might thereby be avoided, he would be glad if the shells could be disposed of and thus refund to him the bargain money. When he asked on Messrs. Meyer & Co. again, Mr. Lemke gave witness the dates and amounts of the first three payments made by Mr. Jurgens, read over the order on which the guns had been delivered, and stated that the fourth instalment had been paid by Mr. Jurgens, and that the guns had been delivered to Mr. Ley, at Mr. Pittman's order. Mr. Lemke further showed him the original gun contract, with a Chinese signature on it, and also stated that Mr. Schroeter was considered by Messrs. Meyer & Co. as the purchaser, and not Mr. Jurgens, and that he was therefore perfectly right in delivering the guns to Ho Kwan Shan. As a private sale of the shells was impossible, Mr. Lemke suggested a sale by auction, thinking that Mr. Pittman, or some one who had got the guns, would come forward and buy them. Witness agreed to this but positively stipulated that whatever the result of the sale, Mr. Jurgens should have his bargain money returned. Some letters written by witness were shown to Mr. Jurgens, and he was asked to whom the guns had been delivered to. Another to the same firm, written on the 21st June, in which witness remarked that their action in delivering the guns to a person whom they had been set aside as the purchaser, was a very serious matter, and that he was very sorry that he had been so deceived by the mercy of Messrs. Meyer & Co., who had already proved themselves equal to the occasion. In a letter addressed to Messrs. Meyer & Co., after the sale of the shells, witness, on behalf of Mr. Jurgens, claimed \$5,361.

In cross-examination, a letter written by witness dated the 1st July, was put in, in which witness asked Messrs. Meyer & Co. for further time to take delivery. Messrs. Meyer & Co., in reply, gave him until the 13th July, and the witness said he had been set aside as the purchaser, and that he was very sorry that he had been so deceived by the mercy of Messrs. Meyer & Co., who had already proved themselves equal to the occasion. In a letter addressed to Messrs. Meyer & Co., after the sale of the shells, witness, on behalf of Mr. Jurgens, claimed \$5,361.

Mr. Wilson asked what that claim of \$5,361 was.

Witness objected to answer this question, and the objection was sustained by his Lordship, who thought Mr. Wilson had gone far enough.

By his Lordship: He understood that Mr. Caldwell said that he was asked in the same way.

Mr. Wilson said he would ask leave, if his Lordship thought fit, to call evidence in rebuttal of the statements made by Mr. Jurgens, and to show that the money which was paid by him to Mr. Jurgens was not paid by him at all.

His Lordship said Mr. Jurgens had told them where he got the money and he did not think evidence was necessary on that point.

Mr. Wilson said except that it would be wrong to have any doubt in his Lordship's mind as to whether or not Mr. Jurgens was principal in the gun transaction. If he was only agent he had a perfect right to come in and take advantage of the delivery of the guns under that contract.

His Lordship: Would that not go a long way to show that he was only agent in respect to the shells. You cannot one moment say he is a principal in the matter of the guns, and then say he was an agent with respect to the shells.

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**SHIPPING IN CHINA, JAPAN,
PHILIPPINES, AND SIAM
WATERS.**

WHEAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag & Reg.	Destination.
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Canton	Brit.	str.	Shanghai
Hollow	Brit.	str.	Shanghai
Peking	Brit.	str.	Shanghai
Kut Sang	Brit.	str.	
Velocity	Brit.	bqg.	
Yangtze	Brit.	str.	Shanghai
<hr/>			
California	Sham.	bqg.	
Estrella	Span.	str.	
Mary Austin	Brit.	str.	
Milton	Brit.	str.	Hongkong
Scotchow	Brit.	str.	

MAOAO.
Kiang-ping Amoy, str. Canton.

—

SWATOW.

In port on August 28, 1885.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Olara Gothland
Nanshan British

—

AMOI.

In port on August 27, 1885.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

O. H. Kian British
Szeow British

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Billy Simpson Brit. bge.
Christian Ger. bge.
Eckberg Dan. bge.
Hilda Brit. coh.
Hugo & Otto Norw. bge.

John Potts Brit. bge.
Wagner Ger. sch.
FOOCHOW.

Devonshire	British
Haiphong	British
Namoa	British
Sarpedon	British

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

G. H. Wapona	Brit.	bqs.
Minna	Brit.	bqs.

Sin Kolga Brit. bqs.
SHANGHAI.
 In port on August 29, 1885.
MERCHANT STEAMERS.
 Amoy British

Bonclutha	British	
De Bay	British	
Kaser	British	
Fuh Wo	British	Hankow, &c.
Glamis Castle	British	
Glaucus	British	
Ingaborg	British	

Kiang-ping	Chinese	
Khedive	British	
Kiang-Kwan	Chinese	
Kiang-piau	Chinese	Hankow, &c.
Kungwo	British	
Kut Sang	British	
Marcia	British	

Nagoya Maru -	Japanese	Kuchinotzu
Natal	French	Hongkong, &c.
Orestes	British	
Poochi	Chinese	

Store Norske	Danish	
Taku	British	
Telemachus	British	
Yangtze	French	H'kong, &c.
Y-ling	British	
Yoritomo Maru	Japanese	

Chihaya Maru	Japan.	bq.
Chingtah	Chi.	bq. Laid up
Envoy	Siam.	bq.
F. N. Thayer	Amer.	bn.
Nicoya	Brit.	bq.
Solidor	Brit.	bq.

Southern Cross	Amer.	sh.
Von Moltke	Brit.	bgo.
Wallace	Brit.	sh.

—

NAGASAKI

In port on August 19, 1885.
Kozaki Maru Japan. bqs.

—

YOKOHAMA.
In port on August 22, 1885.

Andrioles	Brit.	bqs.
Artisan	Brit.	bqs.
Big Bonanza	Amer.	sh.
Brazos	Amer.	bqs.
Felix	Ger.	sch.
Francisca	Ger.	bqs.
G...		

Guam	Brit. ege.
John C. Petter	Brit. ege.
St. Frances	Amer. sh.
S. R. Mead	Amer. sh.
—	
HIOGO.	

In port on August 18, 1885.		
Charger	Amer.	sh.
Emily	Brit.	bg.
Hudson	Brit.	sh.
Queen Emma	Brit.	bys.
St. Cloud	Brit.	sh.

MANILA.
In port on August 3, 1885.
Annie M. Small Amer. ah.
Dorm. Rm. 1-1

Elektra	Norw.	bgs.
Highlander	Brit.	bgs.
India	Span.	bgs.
Ingleside	Brit.	sh.
Iolanthe	Brit.	sh.
Lito	Norw.	bgs.

Madura	Brit. bqs.
McLaurin	Amer. sh.
Nervion	Span. bqs.
P. Pendleton	Amer. sh.
Xenia	Amer. bqs.

	LOLO.
Austrians	Brit. sh.
Charlotte	Brit. bge.
Empire	Amer. sh.
Endora	Brit. bge.
Iceberg	Amer. sh.

Lennie Burrill Brit. sh.
P. J. Carlsted Amer. bqa.
Wildwood Amer. bqa.

BANGKOK.
In port on August 22, 1885.

Aline	Siam	sch.
Aurora	Brit.	bgs.
Ban Lee	Siam	bgs.
C. Wattana	Siam	bgs.
Confucius	Siam	sch.
Diamond City	Siam	bgs.
Doretha	Siam	sch.

Falcon	Slam	bg
Foolish	Slam	bg
Fortune	Slam	bg
Galah	Slam	bg
Kim Chys Sang	Slam	sch
Koon Lee	Slam	sch

Linda	Ital.	boy
Siamese Crown	Siam.	sh
Tirohen	Siam.	bg
Valkyrion	Brit.	boy

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**BAILEY, at the Chinese Consulate Office, No. 3,
Wynnam Street, Hongkong.**

WHAMPOA.		
Vessel's Name.	Flag & Co.	Destination.
Canton	Brit.	str. Shanghai
Holbow	Brit.	str. Shanghai
Peking	Brit.	str. Shanghai
Kut Sang	Brit.	str.
Velocity	Brit.	bge. str.
Yangtze	Brit.	str. Shanghai
CANTON.		
California	Siam	bge.
Estrella	Span.	str.
Mary Austin	Brit.	str.
Ming	Brit.	str. Hongkong
Bocchoy	Brit.	str.
MACAO.		
Kiang-ping	Ames.	str. Canton
SWATOW.		
In port on August 28, 1885.		
MERCHANT STEAMERS.		
Olara	Gottland	
Nanshan	British	
AMOY.		
In port on August 27, 1885.		
MERCHANT STEAMERS.		
C. H. Kian	British	
Soow	British	
MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.		
Billy Simpson	Brit.	bge.
Christian	Ger.	bg.
Hedvig	Brit.	bge.
Hilda	Brit.	soh.
Hugo & Otto	Norm.	bge.
John Potia	Brit.	bge.
Wagrien	Ger.	soh.
FOOCHOW.		
In port on August 29, 1885.		
MERCHANT STEAMERS.		
Devonshire	British	
Huiphong	British	
Namoa	British	
Sarpedon	British	
MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.		
G. H. Wappona	Brit.	bge.
Benedicta	Brit.	bge.
Sin Kolga	Brit.	bge.
SHANGHAI.		
In port on August 29, 1885.		
MERCHANT STEAMERS.		
Amoy	British	
Benedicta	British	
De Bay	British	
Essex	British	
Fuh Wo	British	Hankow, &c.
Glamis Castle	British	
Glaucus	British	
Jagoborg	British	
Kheivie	British	
Kiang-Kwan	Chinese	
Kiang-piau	Chinese	Hankow, &c.
Kungwa	British	
Kut Sang	British	
Marcia	British	
Yangtze Maru	Japanese	Kueichow
Natal	French	Hongkong, &c.
Orestes	Chinese	
Poochi	Chinese	
Store Nordiske	Danish	
Taku	British	
Tenacchus	British	
Yangtze	French	H'kong, &c.
Y-ling	Chinese	
Yoritomo Maru	Japanese	
MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.		
Chihaya Maru	Japan.	bge.
Chingrah	Chi.	bge. laid up
Enroy	Siam	bge.
F. N. Thayer	Amer.	str.
Nicoy	Brit.	bge.
Solidor	Brit.	bge.

Southern Cross	Amer.	sh.
Von Moltke	Brit.	bq.
Wallace	Brit.	sh.

NAGASAKI.

In port on August 10, 1885.

Kozaki Maru	Japan.	bq.
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YOKOHAMA.

In port on August 22, 1885.

Androskie	Brit.	bq.
Artisan	Brit.	bq.
Big Bonanza	Amer.	sh.
Brazos	Amer.	bq.
Felix	Ger.	sch.
Francisca	Ger.	bq.
Guan	Brit.	bq.
John C. Peiffer	Brit.	bq.
St. Frances	Amer.	sh.
S. R. Mead	Amer.	sh.

HIGO.

In port on August 18, 1885.

Charger	Amer.	sh.
Emily	Brit.	bg.
Hudson	Brit.	sh.
Queen Emma	Brit.	bq.
St. Cloud	Brit.	sh.

MANILA.

In port on August 3, 1885.

Elektra	Norw. bqs.
Highlander	Brit. bqs.
India	Span. bqs.
Ingleside	Brit. sh.
Iolande	Brit. sh.
Lila	Norw. bqs.
Madama	Deik. bqs.
McLaurin	Amer. sh.
Nervion	Span. bqs.
P. Pendleton	Amer. sh.
Xenia	Amer. bqs.
LOILO.	
Austriana	Brit. sh.
Charlotte	Brit. bqs.
Empire	Amer. sh.
Endora	Brit. bqs.
Isenberg	Amer. sh.
Lennie Burrill	Brit. sh.
P. J. Carlsted	Amer. bqs.
Wildwood	Amer. bqs.
OREBU.	
Harward	Amer. bqs.
J. C. Pendleton	Amer. bqs.
Peppita	Span. bqs.
BANGKOK.	
In port on August 22, 1886.	
Aline	Span. sh.
Anzore	Brit. bqs.
San Lee	Siam. bqs.
O. Wattana	Siam. bqs.
Confucius	Siam. sh.
Diamond City	Siam. bqs.
Dorothy	Siam. bqs.
Falcon	Siam. bqs.
Foschow	Siam. sh.
Fortune	Siam. bqs.
Galah	Siam. sh.
Kin Oye Song	Siam. sh.
Red Sea	Siam. sh.
Lipids	Jal. bqs.
Siamese Crown	Siam. sh.
Trohan	Siam. sh.
Valkyrie	Brit. bqs.

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